

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. I.

VICTORIA, V. I., SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1859.

NO. 6.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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By A. DE COSMOS.

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TERMS—CASH.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1859.

REGISTRATION OF REAL ESTATE.

On Tuesday last, Mr. McKay informed the House of Assembly that the bill for the registration of real estate was in the hands of “competent lawyers.” This is refreshing, certainly. The public had supposed that the bill owed its paternity to a distinguished jurist, although it originated with the Governor and Council. To place it in the hands of competent lawyers, is certainly an excellent mode of performing legislative duties. A considerable saving might be made by giving legislation out by contract. But the public do not care, however, who makes the bill, so long as it properly becomes a law. They have waited anxiously month after month for it, and have nearly come to the conclusion that there never would be any. In this they will be agreeably disappointed, as there appears to be a general stir in the House on the subject. They begin to find out that the public are not going to wait forever for what could be done at once; and they want to make capital out of necessity. Well let them, for they will require a good deal, to carry them through in keeping the hon. member for Nanaimo in the House, contrary to all Constitutional usages. Hitherto land has been bought, sold, and mortgaged, over and over again, yet no record has been kept, every purchaser has been his own registrar. Fraudulent conveyances may have been made; and buyers are still exposed to imposition. And all because there is no Registrar's office in a ten year old colony. But the bill is in the hands of “competent lawyers.” That must be satisfactory to the public, and induce them to wait for the good time coming.

In the former bill something was said about legalising all conveyances which have been made. To this we object. The true way is to frame a bill for registration of real estate, and base it on the absolute necessity for such a record. If it is necessary to make an ex-post fact law, legalising all conveyances by aliens, let it be done in a separate bill. To mix up two distinct subjects should never be allowed. Every-body wants a bill passed legalising conveyances by aliens; and in addition they want a liberal bill for the naturalization of foreigners, to enable them to hold and convey real estate. Without something of this kind is done, and done quickly, loss will be sustained; for we are personally cognizant of many wealthy parties abroad who have confidence in the future of the country; but who will not lay out a dime till their

right to hold and convey property is established, and made the law of the land.

DITCHES AND QUARTZ.

As the immediate supervision of British Columbia now devolves on Lieut. Gov. Moody, we hope to hear that among his first acts will be found a repeal of those odious regulations relative to ditches and quartz mining. The exclusive right granted to ditch companies to supply a particular locality, is a regulation which should be repealed, as water monopoly is a serious evil in a mining community. The right of ditch companies to compete the same as merchants should be clearly established. By competition the miner will get plenty of water without paying an exorbitant price; and many localities will be supplied and employment given to scores of miners which, under monopoly, would never be reached. The true principle is to allow the first party who receives a grant for a ditch, to have the right to fill his ditch first. After his ditch is filled with water, let the second ditch company fill theirs, and so on in regular order of registration. No obstructions should be placed in the way of digging ditches. The more money is laid out in ditches, the more taxable property is created; and the more water, the greater are the facilities for mining.

At present one person may take up a half mile of quartz, lengthwise of the vein, as one claim, and for to secure himself in the possession as well as the government the royalty, security must be given to the amount of ten thousand dollars. Now no more effectual way could be invented to place quartz mining wholly in the hands of capitalists; nor one which would more perfectly exclude the quartz miner, of small means and dependent chiefly on his own labor, from engaging in the business. This regulation must work very injuriously, by depriving quartz miners from enjoying the full results of their labor, or by inducing them to go to California, where a more liberal usage exists. If we want to foster the best interests of the country, our best mode is to introduce the most liberal regulations, by making it a cardinal point to benefit the many instead of the few. Now in the first place, a claim measuring a half mile is too extensive, and we speak this from practical knowledge of quartz mining. Two hundred feet, lengthwise of the vein, is amply sufficient if the quartz is of a paying quality. If it is not, it is more than sufficient. Reduce the size of the claim; remove the security; and grant the right to work it, under condition that it will be opened within a reasonable time;—then those veins already discovered will be immediately worked, instead of lying dormant for years, and a good inducement will thus be offered to discover more. Should the owners of a claim believe it to their interest to form a company to make astraras, or erect a mill, afford them every facility, by passing a general law for the incorporation of companies. For our part we know of nothing so injurious to quartz mining as granting such a large claim, and compelling the party to give security. The poor miner has no chance at all. Where is he to get ten thousand dollars security? Not one man

out of a hundred could get it. But why ask security of a quartz miner and not of a placer miner? We can see no benefit to the country in such regulations, but the greatest injury.

From what we have learned, we are satisfied that quartz mining will shortly become an important branch of industry, in British Columbia and Queen Charlotte's Island; and if revenue must be derived from it to support the government, let it be done in some way so as to lay as lightly as possible on our quartz miners. At all events we should not tax labor ten per cent and real and personal property one.

Correspondence of the British Colonist.

LETTER NO. 4.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

MR. EDITOR: In my last I left off by leaving the Victoria bridge in the hands of the government, trusting that they would deal justly with the case. I now step from the Victoria bridge to Johnson street, and cast a sorrowful glance to my left, where I view houses standing where public gardens ought to have been. The spot is situated nearly in the center of the town—from bank to bank about 136 feet, running back from the harbour about 1500 feet. How valuable such a spot would have been to the people of Victoria! How conducive to health, without which neither communities nor individuals can enjoy real happiness. The health of a town or city occupies the mind of every good and wise government, but here in Victoria it has been entirely overlooked. The H. B. Co. for the sake of money, have sold a piece of ground that the people were given to understand by the Surveyor's department, was reserved for the purpose of making public gardens. The people believed the statement and were satisfied. A few months ago they were astonished to see houses going up on the spot where their garden ought to have been. If the H. B. Co. had studied the wants of the people, they would have held that spot sacred. Sacred do I say—they have even approached the ground where the dead have been laid to rest. That sacred spot has not been respected as it ought to have been. The bodies of the dead have been removed by the hands of the stranger to another piece of ground which is by far too small—the reserve included. It is inside the town, and surrounded by the living equally with the others. Then, why, the people ask, is the churchyard too small; why have the dead been disturbed from their graves; why stand houses where public gardens ought to have been; why is View street blocked up by a public building? and many other questions will be asked by the people of Victoria, and some one will have to answer them. Nature has done much for Victoria, but greediness has spoiled all. When the town gets thickly populated, then the people will find that they have been deprived of pure air; and many will be hastened to their graves in a churchyard too small, where the dead will be crowded together without the slightest respect to the feelings of the living. Generations yet unborn will speak of this, and curse the perpetrators of the evil. Did the English government give a grant of this Island to the H. B.

Co. for the purpose of speculating in the land? Have they allowed them to take to themselves the most valuable places at a pound an acre, to sell them in town lots and put the proceeds in their pockets? Allowing the Company to have had this privilege, they ought to have left grounds enough in the town for the wants of the people; but such has not been done. In life and in death the people of Victoria will be crowded together. ECONOMY.

THE CLIMATE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The natural features of the Cape colony are such as to ensure for it a healthy climate. Stretching northwards from the extensive port of the Cape, the country is formed into a succession of mountain terraces, lying across the country from east to west, each terrace rising above the other to a considerable height, till the highest mountain ranges attain a height of about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Cape colony is thus most happily provided with sea breezes over a large portion of the country; for upon the west, south, and north its shores are washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, while in the interior the heat is mitigated by the cooling winds which pass from the mountain ranges over the plains and valleys. The consequence is a moderate and equable temperature, the coldest which has been noted being about fifty-seven and the hottest about seventy-nine degrees, the mean temperature deduced from observations made over several years at Cape Town giving a result of about sixty-seven degrees Fahrenheit, or about the same as Malta, or Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, and three degrees above the mean of Madeira, Gibraltar, and Algiers. Additional evidence of the remarkably healthy character of the Cape is afforded by the fact that it is a place of resort, a sanatorium, in fact, for the officers of the Indian army, who, when affected by disease incident to the tropical climate of India, find that the salubrious and invigorating breezes of the Cape have an excellent restorative effect. This peculiar healthiness of the Cape requires only to be more generally known in this country to make it preferred to the island of Madeira, Algiers, or other parts to which invalids from this country generally resort for the benefit of a change of climate. Many persons would, we are confident, select this fine British colony in preference to countries which are under foreign government. At the Cape of Good Hope the sufferer will find himself among his own countrymen, and would receive a degree of sympathy and assistance which he could not expect among foreigners, and would not be exposed to the annoyance of living in a state of society to which he has not been accustomed, and to an irritating system of government as strange as it is unacceptable to the mind from a country where no such system is known. The opinion of Mr. Maclean, after many years' observation, is, that upon the whole the climate approaches closely to that of Madeira, the only difference being that the winds are stronger and more regular at the Cape than at the latter place.—[Cape and Natal News.

The barque Eli Whitney will leave the Sound shortly for Australia.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1859.

EVERYBODY outside of the H. B. Co's interest, and even some of them, and perhaps all, view the course pursued by Gov. Douglas and Company relative to their exclusive claim "to trade and navigation" in British Columbia as a series of acts of usurpation. In this we believe they are correct up to the time that the annulling of the charter became known in the colony. For the proclamation annulling the license only speaks of the right "to trade with the Indians." Had this usurpation of authority tended to promote the welfare of the country instead of the private interests of the Company, all right thinking persons would have applauded the measures of the Governor and Company: but unfortunately population has been driven from our shores, and a large amount of money went illegally into the coffers of a company whose head quarters are in London, thereby withdrawing the hard earnings of the people out of the colony. The amount of money collected by the company must have been very large when we consider the number of passengers who went up the river, and the amount of freight on which duties were paid.

One of the Company, Mr. Finlayson, has said since the repeal of licenses, that the duties collected by the company were intended for the treasury of the colony. This we flatly deny, and challenge the proof being well satisfied if put on oath he would acknowledge that originally all duties on merchandise, with the head money on passengers, was for the Company's benefit.

The true course for all those persons to pursue who have paid the impositions of the Company, is to demand a return of the monies paid, with adequate interest. And if the proclamation of Gov. Douglas, equivalent to an *ex post facto* law, should prohibit them from obtaining legal redress in the colony, they should unite to enforce the demand, and appeal to the Imperial government for redress. Some United States citizens have already forwarded to Gen. Cass, U. S. Secretary of State, their complaints demanding a return of all monies illegally taken. The consequence will be that the peaceful relations existing between Great Britain and the United States will be jeopardized, if indemnity is not promptly given. The British government, however, is too just to permit their claim to pass unheeded,—for members of the House of Commons have already said that the acts of Gov. Douglas and Company, relative to the immigrants in British Columbia, under the Constitution Bill was passed, were without color of law to support them. The only return the company will receive for the grab game will be their condemnation by the Imperial government, and the compulsory return of all monies illegally extracted from our merchants and steamboat men—which was virtually drawn from the pockets of the mining population, whom some interested parties have

tried to make the world believe were fostered by the Company. The only course which the Imperial government can justly pursue relative to the actors in these proceedings is to immediately displace them,—else we know not what broil may be created between the two countries; and furthermore it is absolutely necessary, for neither the British nor foreign population can have full confidence in public officials whose private interests conflict with the public weal. For our part we are determined that justice shall be done to all, whether native or alien, no matter who has to suffer; and if we know anything of the character of Gen. Cass, we are satisfied that a steamer or two hence will bring a good and well supported claim from the American government for redress to their citizens living in this country. Then we will see that however much the old settlers may have been bamboozled by the company in former times, that the game cannot be played over again with the new.

LICENSING LAW.—It would meet the views of a majority of our citizens if the present License Law was so amended as to make the license quarterly instead of semi-annually, or yearly. In doing this, we would adopt a period of time which experience has proved best adapted to the accommodation of the public as well as for the purposes of revenue. If it is not done now, no doubt another petition will be sent to the House asking a further amendment of the law by reducing the time; and we see no good reason why it may not now reach finality as regards the time for which a license should be granted, in the place of having to take up the matter again. Should an alteration be made from a year to semi-annually, or quarterly, some consideration ought also to be given to those who have taken out licenses for a year, as it would be unfair that they should be deprived of the use of a considerable sum of money, and derive no greater benefit than those licensed for a shorter period.

THERE has been quite a flutter in town since the arrival of last steamer, through the publication by the San Francisco Herald of the endorsement of the course of the Hon. John Nugent, which was signed by the leading Americans in the town. That suits us. Mr. Herald, to a dot. We want the country to be free in fact as well as theory; and every-body to speak out their conscientious opinions, without considering dollars and cents, or acting from fear or favor of government or company. Some of the authorities are said to be very indignant. Some talk of foreign bottoms being stopped on Fraser's river,—and some fearful of the "wrath to come;" but the truth is, both parties will have to stand up to the rack, "fodder or no fodder."

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Geo. W. Beaton, Sheriff of Vancouver's Island; Charles Brew, Chief Gold Commissioner of British Columbia; C. J. R. Bedford, Magistrate, Langley, B. C.; Charles S. Simpson and Edward Coker, Engineers of Victoria Fire Department.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

We, the Grand Jury for the District of Victoria, at the Quarterly Term of the Session, held January 6, 1859, having completed our inquest now ask to be discharged from our duties; and in so doing we desire to express to your honorable court, in view of the sudden and extensive foreign emigration to this District, and of all the circumstances attending it, our great satisfaction that only three bills of indictment have been presented before us, and that these should have contained charges of a minor character; two of which were found true, while the third was not found.

Our attention having been directed in the course of our examination of the bill which was not found, to the fact of parties selling a bad quality of flour, bearing a brand supposed to be false. We desiring to protect the public against dishonest practices in trade, and more particularly in relation to the article of flour, which is so frequently conveyed hence to the consumers at an expense of ten times its original cost, thought proper to extend our investigations concerning such transactions, the results of which we submit to the court:

After having disposed of the business that was officially brought before us, we beg to inform your honorable court that in accordance with the custom in other British Colonies, we have deemed it our duty as Grand Jurors, to visit the public institutions of the district to report upon such matters as relate to their condition.

We therefore respectfully present:—That we found the Hospital—temporarily established in a building on Broad street—poorly adapted for its purposes; but the patients are in every respect kindly cared for, and from information obtained we have reason to know that measures are under consideration to establish upon a permanent and approved basis this philanthropic institution. The immediate necessity of which we would strongly urge.

The Jail, situated in the Fort, we present as a building in every point of view unfitted to its purpose. The escape of prisoners on various occasions has arisen from its insecurity; and no watchfulness can well prevent a repetition, and without commenting farther upon the importance of the subject we would urge upon the court the necessity of a substantial Jail being erected forthwith.

In relation to the formation of a Fire Department, from interviews had with the Police Magistrate, who alone is authorized to act in the premises, we have reason to believe that he is fully impressed with its urgency, and that he will carry out the necessary measures, such as the appointment of Fire Wardens and Engineers, the building of cisterns, the storing of gunpowder, and other improvements, without further delay.

The proximity of the large Indian settlement to the center of the town, we present as being dangerous to the peace and safety of its inhabitants; and when we consider the Indian habits as a question of morality as well as safety, we would respectfully urge that measures be adopted to effect their removal, as we cannot but regard their continuance here under present circumstances as incompatible with a state of civilization.

We further recommend that the sidewalks in the principal thoroughfares be rendered uniform and safe; and we would also suggest that the weights and measures employed in the district be subjected to inspection.

The present organization of the Police Department we consider satisfactory; but we recommend care in the selection of the men.

In conclusion we would state that we render this report upon the mature deliberation of facts which we have col-

lected, and which we shall be happy to furnish in detail should it be desired by the Court or the Executive in carrying out remedial measures.

SELM FRANKLIN, Foreman.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:

Selm Franklin, Foreman; J. T. Piddwell, J. Wilcox, J. D. Cusheon, T. H. McCann, Robt. Lang, M. S. Myers, H. B. Ella, James Duncan, C. B. Young, Thos. Cooper, James Reid, Geo. Deans, Thos. Bridges, C. A. Bayley.

VICTORIA, Jan. 15, 1859.

EDITOR COLONIST: Sir,—In your issue of Saturday, Jan. 8, I perceived the account of a difficulty which occurred between Justices Perrier of Hill's Bar, Whannell of Fort Yale, and myself, emanating from Mr. Tennent. Now, sir, as the facts are not stated as they occurred, I give you the full particulars.

On the 24th Dec. a man named Farrell went into a barber shop in Fort Yale, kept by a coloured man named Dixon to purchase a bottle of hair oil. Some angry words passed between Farrell and Dixon; they afterwards began to fight, when a man named Burns, a friend of Farrell's, went to take Farrell away. When Burns was in the shop the coloured man got beaten, but no pistol shot or pistol snapped as was stated by Mr. Tennent. A complaint was made by Dixon against Farrell and Burns, before Justice Whannell, and a warrant issued by him for their arrest. Whannell's officers not being able to make the arrest, the warrant was endorsed by Perrier and given to me to make the arrest. In the meantime Burns delivered himself up to me at Hill's Bar; afterwards proceeded up the river, found Farrell and arrested him, and took him before Justice Perrier. I afterwards went to Fort Yale with a summons from Justice Perrier for Dixon to appear and prosecute Farrell and Burns. On arriving at Fort Yale I asked permission from Justice Whannell to take Dixon to Hill's Bar to prosecute, which was refused, and Whannell stated I should have to bring the prisoners before him (Whannell) to be tried; and he refused to acknowledge Justice Perrier's summons for Dixon. I told Whannell if he would give me an order to Judge Perrier, with his, Perrier's, permission, I would bring up the prisoners to Fort Yale; this was refused, Mr. Whannell stating that I would be obliged to bring the prisoners without any order. Whannell then asked me if I considered him my superior. I told him I did not; he not asking me if I considered him my superior officer. Whannell then had me placed in prison for contempt of court without a committance, and when the court was not in session, which fact has since been sworn to at Hill's Bar by a person named Peisly, and is now on record. Justice Perrier then issued a warrant for Whannell, for contempt of his court, having put his constable in prison. The warrant for Whannell's arrest was given to a man named Francis Kelly, and not to Ned McGowan, who merely acted the part of a spectator. Whannell complied with the warrant and went quietly to Hill's Bar, not having been bullied or dragged out of his court house as stated by Tennant. He was fined fifty dollars and costs, which was duly paid. Francis Kelly had also an order from Justice Perrier for my release; he complied with the order; the jail was not broken as stated by Tennant. The next day I went to Fort Yale for Dixon, who prosecuted Farrell and Burns. The former was fined seventy-five dollars, including costs, for striking Dixon with a pistol on the head; and the latter was acquitted, Dixon not being able

to identify him. Thus, Mr. Editor, ended the great storm in a tea pot. I must mention that very likely the difficulty never would have occurred had it not been for Whannell's overbearing manner, which, in general opinion, together with his want of legal knowledge and gentlemanly deportment, totally unfit him for the office he has been appointed to, being more fit for a constable than a magistrate.

HENRY HICKSON.

NECESSITY OF A NEW AMERICAN PORT OF ENTRY NEAR THE MOUTH OF FRASER.—Gov. Mason, in a message delivered at the meeting of the Legislature of Washington Territory, at Olympia, on 9th Dec., urged the necessity of the creation of a new American port of entry, somewhere near the mouth of Fraser river. He says:

"I will call your attention to the necessity of a new port of entry, at some point to the north, near the boundary line. Fort Langley, near the mouth of Fraser river, has been selected as the seat of Government for British Columbia, and is to be made a port of entry. As a matter of facility and convenience to American commerce and navigation, it is expedient that there should be some point near the British possessions where vessels could effect a clearance without being necessarily compelled to go out of their way to the present Custom House at Port Townsend. I suggest this as a subject for memorial."

The steamer Santa Cruz arrived on Wednesday, with twenty passengers. Ballou's Express brought down about 8000 dollars in dust.

We learn that the miners and traders have the greatest confidence in the mines, and are fully satisfied that the coming season will enable British Columbia to prove herself one of the greatest gold producing countries of the world.

The Whannell and Perrier difficulties are said to have been considerably exaggerated. Gov. Moody and sappers were frozen in below Harrison river, or had to stop owing to the floating ice.

JAMES COOPER, Esq., appointed Harbour Master by the Colonial Secretary, was sworn into office on Thursday.

STEAMER Otter, Mouat, arrived on Thursday evening from Langley, making the passage inside of 44 hours, the shortest on record. Twenty passengers came by her. She reports schooner Pilgrim, bound to Langley from the Sound with lumber for B. C. government, ashore on the Sand Heads, mouth of Fraser river. No later news of importance than brought by Santa Cruz.

THANKS TO Mr. Ballou, of Ballou's Express, for Puget Sound papers; also to Wells, Fargo and Co., and Hibben and Co., for late papers,—and Judge Austin for Nova Scotians.

CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY.—C. York has lately erected, and now opened a large hotel on Government street, called the Metropolitan. N. More and Co. are putting up a large two story building on Yates street, above Curtis and Co's Drug store.

VICTORIA, Jan 10, 1859.

EDITOR COLONIST: Will you please publish the following facts:

I am employed as watchman on board the steamer Gov. Douglas; and on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 5th, at 10 minutes past 4, with my lantern, started up Yates street for some hot coffee, but at the corner was stopped by two police men. They told me I could not go any further, and were about arresting me, but they concluded to go with me to the boat, and if I could bring proof that I belonged to her, they would release me. When they went on board they would not take the engineers word, but seized him, and took us both to prison. At daylight we were released; and at 10 appeared before his honor, who, after hearing the case, dismissed the charge by reprimanding both of the prisoners, myself for going after coffee, which he said I had no right to. I asked him was there no redress for being abused and insulted? He said none at all. I then asked what right an officer had on board of a vessel without a warrant, to take a man by force, knowing the boast of every man in Great Britain, that his house, or ship, is sacred. His honor replied that it was a nice point of law, which he should not then decide, and for the time the matter ended.

WM. K. KILBURN.

SURVEYORS AT LANGLEY.—In order to facilitate owners in finding their lots at Langley, the government ought either to mark out all the lots sold so clearly that any person could find them; or a government surveyor should be on the spot to do so. We have heard several parties complain of the uncertainty they labored under in finding what they had purchased at the sale.

FIRST SHIP AND FIRST HOUSE.—The Island Queen arrived at the new town of Langley on Sunday last, direct from San Francisco, with a full cargo of merchandise consigned to Huntoon and Co., who have lately erected the first house of the new city.

MR. EDITOR: It has been estimated, should the Victoria bridge be removed and one built at Point Ellis with two others to reach it, that the colony would be run in debt thirty thousand dollars; but if the Victoria bridge remains, and the Indian reserve sold for town lots to the highest bidders, not less than three hundred thousand dollars would be added to the colonial revenue. This is something for the people to look after.

VIATOR.

FUDGE.—A correspondent in Russia of the Rochester (N. Y.) Union says:

The Emperor Alexander gave a large order for the manufacture of cannon balls to some concern at Helsingfors, a port on the Gulf. They completed the order, stacked up and delivered the balls, received their pay, and put the money in their pockets. The Emperor being there one day, he took it into his head to inspect the balls. Taking one up, he discovered it to be exceedingly light for iron, and taking out his knife, scraped it, and behold it was a wooden ball painted black, as was the entire lot. He caused the arrest of the swindlers, and they were transported for life to Siberia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNTOON AND CO.

Offer for sale at the new town of LANGLEY, ex "Island Queen," from San Francisco direct:

530 bags Barley,
1200 qr. Sacks Flour,
700 Bags Beans,
20 Hbds Bacon,
50 Half Barrels extra Clear Pork,
20 Half Barrels Apples,
20 Half Barrels N. O. Sugar,
50 Kegs Syrup, 5 and 6 gallons,
100 Boxes Candles,
100 Boxes Soap,
20 Bags Coffee,
100 Mats China Rice,
20 Fickins Choice Butter,
20 Cases Tobacco, assorted brands,
50 Chests Green and Black Teas,
20 Cases Mining and Rubber Boots,
10 Cases Clothing,
50 Kegs Nails,
10 Cases Handled Axes,
10 Dozen Shovels,

Broad Axes, Cross cut Saws, Files, Carpenter Tools, and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, and Clothing, at less than Victoria prices.
New Langley, B. C., Jan. 12, 1858. j15

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

GOV. STREET, BETWEEN YATES AND VIEW, VICTORIA.

THIS new Hotel is just opened for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor hopes his thorough knowledge and strict attention to business, will secure a share of the patronage of the traveling as well as local community. This house is always open to the inspection of the public. Rooms carpeted, and other beds, and stoves throughout the house, and everything to make a home comfortable.
Board 8 dollars per week; Board and Lodging from 10 to 13 dollars; Lodging 50c and 1 dollar. Breakfast 7 to 10, A. M.; Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.; Dinner 4 to 7 P. M.
C. YORK, Proprietor.

PIONEER LINE FOR VICTORIA.

DEWAR & GEHRICK,

San Francisco—proprietors of the Pioneer line of vessels for Victoria and Fraser River, will continue regularly to dispatch A 1 vessels for Victoria and Fraser River, and will take freight at the lowest rates. Orders to purchase goods to be shipped on vessels in our line can be sent through our agent

A. KAINDLER,

Victoria. No commission will be charged to such purchasers.

Shippers of goods will find it to their advantage to give us early notice of any orders for goods sent, as we will thereby be enabled to fill up smaller vessels without delay.
JOHN DEWAR,
O. F. GEHRICK,
San Francisco.

GEO. T. SEYMOUR, OTIS S. PIERCE,
Victoria, San Francisco.

PIERCE & SEYMOUR,

North-west corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

VICTORIA.

FURNITURE

DEALERS, AND

BEDDING MANUFACTURERS,

ARE now in regular receipt of assorted Furniture of a substantial quality, which they offer at reasonable rates, in part consisting of

BEDSTEADS, all sizes; Bureaus, plain and scroll front; Tables, assorted sizes; Chairs, cane and wood seat, and office chairs; Rockers, cane seat and back; Looking Glasses; Cots; and other articles of immediate necessity.

Mr. Pierce—recently of T. and O. P. Pierce, San Francisco—now residing there, will give his attention to the filling of special orders for any style of Furniture, thereby saving time, trouble and expense, to parties here.

PULU! PULU!!

Of this popular material for bedding we have an ample stock on hand, which we offer either by the bale or in bedding, at steady prices. It is universally conceded to be equal to feathers, and better than curled hair for this climate, at half the price of either. Our arrangements with the sole importer of it for California, are such that we are enabled to sell lower than it can be had elsewhere. Straw Mattresses—wholesale and retail; Curled hair do., made to order.
j15

W. F. MERRIE,

Book and News Depot,

YATES, NEAR WHARF STREET,

KEEPS the largest assortment in town of English and American and German and Spanish Newspapers.

VICTORIA READING ROOM,

Open from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 11 o'clock, p. m. Subscription—First Month 5 dollars, and for each following one 3 dollars. By the week, beginning with Sunday, 1 dollar.

VICTORIA WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT

Corrected Weekly.—Jan. 15.

Apples, dried,	per lb.	13	a	15
Barley,	"	3		
Brass, per ton,	"	40 d.	a	45
Bacon, Extra Clear,	per lb.	17	a	13
Beans,	"	3	a	3 1-2
Butter,	"	47	a	50
Blankets, p. r pair,	"	4	a	11
Beef, mess,	per lb.	8	a	10
Bread, pilot,	"	10	a	12
Crockery, 50 per cent below cost.				
Coffee, Rio,	per lb.	16	a	17
Coffee, Java,	"	19	a	
Cheese,	"	35	a	45
Candles,	"	30	a	32 1-2
Crackers, soda,	"	13	a	14
Flour, best brands,		11 50	a	13 50
Gunny Bags,		18	a	25
Hay,		3	a	
Hams,		24	a	25
Lard, in 10 lb. cans,		18	a	19
Lumber, according to quality,		18	a	22
Mackerel, per ket.		4	a	5
Nails,	per lb.	7		
Oats,	"	3	a	3 1-2
Onions,	"	2	a	3
Pork, extra clear, 1-2 bbls.		20	a	22 1-2
Pork, mess, in "		17		
Peas, split,		6	a	7
Potatoes,		1	a	2
Quicksilver,		70	a	90
Rice, Carolina,		8	a	
Rice, China No. 1, fair,		6	a	7
Sugar, crushed,		17	a	
" China No. 1, fair,		12	a	
" New Orleans, fair,		13	a	13 1-2
" San Francisco refined,		13	a	1-2 a
Syrups, East Boston and S. F. refinery,		90	a	1
Sheetings and Drillings,		13	a	14
Shirts, drawers and grey under, per doz.		10 50	a	11 50
Over shirts, per doz.		18	a	21
Teas, green, accord, to quality,		50	a	55
Teas, black, accord, to quality,		50	a	40
Yeast Powders, per doz.		2	a	3

REMOVAL.

HUNTOON AND CO. have removed to Wharf street opposite Yates street. j1m

CURTIS AND CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Importers of

Finest quality Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet articles, Perfumery, Swedish Leeches etc.

Agents for all the popular Patent Medicines.

Also, dealers in Camphene, Alcohol, and Burning Fluid. d25

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

HIBBEN & CO.,

Have received by Pacific a quantity of Books suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. d25

WEBSTER & CO.,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Met at 11 A. M. Tuesday, Jan. 11, '58.
Present—Hon. Speaker Helmcken, James Yates, T. J. Skinner, A. Pemberton, J. W. McKay, and J. F. Kennedy, Esqs.

The Speaker said to-day had been set for the consideration of bridges to cross the gully on Store and Government sts., as well as to consider the petition for the removal of Victoria bridge, and called for petitions.

Mr. Skinner read a petition addressed to E. Langford and A. Pemberton, Esqs., from Carrol York, praying for a six month's license to retail liquors. He stated that the Court of Sessions had not power to grant any license except for a year, and referred the petitioner to the House. He was in favor of granting it; and as it was necessary to pass an act to do so, he would give notice of a bill for six month licenses, which he would bring in next week.

Mr. Yates inquired if anything had been heard about the Elective Franchise Bill.

The Speaker replied that nothing further had been heard; and that it was usual to consider a bill rejected by the Upper House if it was not heard from.

Mr. Yates was aware of the usual course; but the last message stated that it was under consideration. He would now move "that inquiry be made whether the Governor and Council intended to pass the bill or reject it."

Dr. Kennedy seconded the motion. Passed.

Mr. Pemberton gave notice of a Bill he would bring in at an early day for adopting a decimal currency, and to make American coin a legal tender.

Mr. McKay asked leave to introduce a bill for the Registration of Voters, at the next meeting of the House. Leave granted.

The Speaker said five hundred and seventy-three dollars had been subscribed towards making bridges over the gully. He would refer to it more particularly in committee.

Mr. Pemberton inquired what had become of the Registration of Deeds Bill, introduced by the hon. member for Victoria. It was a very necessary bill. No objection had been offered to the former bill, except by the hon. member for Esquimalt, who very properly said that the wording was indefinite.

The Speaker said it had been referred to Mr. McKay; that the bill was incomplete.

Mr. Yates thought it would be more parliamentary to let the hon. member for Victoria explain it himself.

Mr. McKay said that the bill had originated in the Council; but that it was now in the hands of competent lawyers, and as soon as it was completed would be introduced.

Mr. Pemberton—Shall we apply to the Council for some information on the subject? The influx of population, and the transfer of property made it necessary that it should be passed at once. At present there was every opportunity for fraud.

The Speaker said he would inquire of the Council about it.

The House went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Skinner in the chair.

The Speaker said that on Dec. 7, he had asked for an appropriation of 1000 dollars for bridge across the gully, Government street. Mr. Waddington had handed to him a subscription to the amount of 375 dollars for bridge on Store street. 550 had been subscribed for Government street bridge. These sums were not half enough. Instead of asking 1000 dollars he would ask for 1200 dollars, which, with the subscriptions, would be sufficient for two substantial bridges.

Mr. Pemberton inquired whether the

appropriation was made from the License Fund.

Mr. Yates thought it better to unite the subscriptions and build one bridge, and let the Government build the other.

Mr. Pemberton thought that 1200 dollars would be well spent, as the bridges were very necessary.

The Speaker said the appropriation would be made under proviso that the subscriptions be paid into the Government. He wanted some more money to complete the streets. 500 dollars for Wharf st., between the bridge and end of Johnson street; 500 dollars for drain across Wharf street at that point; and other sums for drain on Yates and Government streets—in all 1648 dollars.

Mr. Pemberton thought the sum required would be 500 pounds.

Speaker—We have only 1648 dollars in the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman thought all the streets should be made good. The Committee voted 1648 dollars.

Mr. McKay moved that Victoria bridge be removed, and a bridge built at Point Ellis.

Mr. Pemberton said that he was opposed to an entire removal of the bridge, and that a gap in the bridge, with steps leading down on each side, and have a ferry, would answer every purpose. He thought that colonial funds should not be used to make a new bridge, but that some portion might be appropriated.

Mr. Yates thought it better to refer the motion to a select committee.

Mr. Pemberton thought information could easily be collected; but the great point was to provide the funds necessary to make the alterations. By building a bridge at Ellis' point the distance would be shortened; more room would be made in the harbour; and the amount of taxable property would be increased.

Mr. Chairman hoped the crossing would not be interrupted.

Mr. Pemberton said that the gap in the bridge would not be made till a new one was erected.

Mr. Yates said that as long as communication could be kept up between both sides, he would agree to any alteration to allow ships to pass, or to build a bridge at Work's Point, if actually required by the public; but that three bridges would have to be built if the present one was removed.

Dr. Kennedy thought a swing or draw in the bridge all that was necessary to allow vessels to pass.

The Speaker said he was pleased to find the House favorable to removal of the bridge, as he had come prepared for considerable discussion.

The motion passed.

Mr. McKay moved that the House go into Committee on Ways and Means next Tuesday, relative to funds for the new bridge.

Passed; and the committee rose.

The Speaker informed the House that 1200 dollars had been voted in committee for bridges across the gully, and 1648 for finishing streets. He would read a bill, first time, which had received the assent of the Governor and Council, appropriating 1648 dollars from the license fund for finishing streets.

Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

The Constitution arrived on Thursday from Olympia, and other ports on the Sound. She reports business as being quite lively "across the way." Among the importations by her was a number of beef cattle; as also a considerable amount of other freight.

PORTER, ALE, WINES, WHISKEY, ETC.

J. D. CARROL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

KEEPS constantly on hand every variety of the choicest Ale, Porter, Wine, Whiskey, Brandy, etc., with a full supply of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. HOT WHISKEY PUNCHES, of the best quality, always ready to order, and a comfortable room to sit down in and enjoy it.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,

d11 VICTORIA, V. I.

VICTORIA COAL CO.

STEAMSHIP WHARF,

d211 JOHN LITTLE, & CO., Agents, Wharf street.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

A Beautiful Assortment of

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

For sale by

d25-5 ADOLPH SUTRO and Co., Cor. Yates and Wharf streets,

CARROTS! PEAS!!

3,000 LBS. Carrots. 200 bushels Peas,

For sale by

d25-51 THOMAS COOPER, Cor. Broad and Yates sts.

TO MR. ALFRED WAVER,

Fort Yale:

TAKE notice, that I will on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1859, at 11 o'clock, cause to be sold in front of the Union Hotel, in this town, your Trunk and contents, to pay the sum of Twenty Dollars cash lent, together with all cost of storage, should you fail to redeem it before that date.

JOHN A. WOLF.

Victoria, Dec. 16, 1858.

THOMAS MOLONY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT FORT LANGLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

T. PHELAN,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Cor. Yates and Government streets,

d25 VICTORIA. 5m

YATES STREET CHOP HOUSE

AND

BAKERY.

YATES STREET, OPPOSITE APOTHECARIES HALL.

THE proprietors of this establishment would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to set a table for their customers unsurpassed by any in the town. Every delicacy or luxury cooked in the best style, which the market affords, will be served on a moment's notice. The table will always be supplied with game of all kinds. By civil waiters and prompt attention they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

dec. 18 RINGOLD.

HOLIDAY CAKES,

JELLIES, ETC., OF ALL KINDS

Will be found at the Yale's street Bakery during the Holidays.

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALBERT WHARF,

Victoria, Vancouver Island,

And Battery st., San Francisco, California.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Kingman and Co., Fort Yale, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party has authority to sign in liquidation.

Signed, TRACY KINGMAN, Fort Yale, G. A. REYNOLDS and Co., Victoria. dec25 3t

OPENING OF THE SCHOOL

By the Sisters of St. Ann, also called Sisters of Charity, in Victoria, v. I., Dec. 2, 1858.

THE SPIRIT OF DEVOTEDNESS WITH WHICH the Sisters have undertaken a long and expensive journey, and the object they had in view, the establishment of the present Institution in this town, are their best recommendation to the community. To impart to young ladies the benefit of a good moral and domestic education, accompanied with the knowledge of the various branches of elementary training, together with those which constitute the higher departments of a finished education, such is the object to which the Sisters are devoted by profession, and which they will leave nothing undone to carry through, it is hoped, to the satisfaction of all parents or guardians who may feel disposed to trust their children to their care and guardianship.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, practical and rational, Book Keeping, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, History, Natural History, English, French, plain and ornamental Needle and Net work, in all their different shapes, will form the course of studies in this Institution.

The disciplinary government will be mild, yet sufficiently energetic to preserve that good order so essential to the well-being of the Institution.

Parents may rest assured that every necessary attention will be paid to the comfort of Pupils, whilst the utmost care will be taken to nourish in their minds those principles of virtue and morality which alone can make education profitable.

The Sisters are also prepared to attend to the sick at any time that services may be required.

Difference of Religion is no obstacle to admission into the Institution, but whilst pupils are left without any interference, to follow their own profession, good order requires that they should conform to the general regulations of the establishment.

TERMS:

The Scholastic Year is divided in three sessions.

Board and Tuition,	\$60 00 per session.
Day Boarders,	20 25 per session.
Day Scholars,	11 25 per session.
Washing and Mending at the Institution,	24 00 per annum.
Vacation, if spent at the same,	25 00
Music,	3 00 per month.
Drawing,	1 50 per month.

All to be paid in advance.

The Sisters are not prepared, for the present, to attend to these two last branches, but they hope that ere long they will have teachers fully qualified to teach the same.

The Pupils to find their own books, etc., etc. Destitute orphans will be received gratis as Day scholars; and parents actually not able to pay are requested to call at the Establishment.

The Scholastic Year opens on the 9th of September and closes on or about the 25th of July. d31 BISHOP DEMERS.